

# The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

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PREACH THE GOSPEL UNTO EVERY CREATURE.

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VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1836.

NO. I.

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## THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

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The publication which now presents itself for the patronage of the Church, is issued by authority of THE BOARD OF MISSIONS, and is to be edited under its direction. There needs no argument to enforce the duty of thus consecrating the Press, by making it tributary to the cause of "Christ and the Church." It is an instructive lesson of God's providence, that when the fulness of the time had come for the redemption of his Church from Papal bondage and corruption, a new art was prepared, by whose strange agency, the truth, which was to make men free, should be borne forth, as "on the wings of mighty winds," to all the nations. It was in the promotion of this great cause, that the wonderful influence of the Press was first made manifest; so that "the art of printing," as has been well said, "answered in some measure, in this age of the revival of the Gospel, to the miraculous gift of tongues in the age of its first publication." It may be doubted whether we have paid sufficient heed to this instructive lesson of the consecration of the Press. If we fail to do so, great must be our responsibility to God.

The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society has constantly recognized the importance of the Press, and in various forms employed its agency. Of its last periodical, "the Missionary Record," which terminated with the year, and to which "the Spirit of Missions" now succeeds, it is but just to say, that, under the faithful superintendence of its Editor,—the Secretary of the Society under its recent organization, as he now is of the Board,—it has done excellent service to the Church. It would have rendered to the Missionary enterprise a far more powerful aid, had its importance to the cause been duly estimated by Churchmen.

At the earliest possible day after the re-organization of the Society, the Board of Missions took order upon this subject. At their second meeting, on the day ensuing the adjournment of the General Convention, it was "resolved, that a Committee of this Board be appointed to take order as to a Missionary paper to be devoted to its interests, with full power to determine on the place from which it shall issue, to appoint the Editor, and determine on a compensation to the same, (if necessary,) and to prescribe the required directions." The Committee thus instructed and empowered, after due deliberation and inquiry, adopted the following resolutions, as embodying the "directions," in their judgment, necessary to be prescribed:—

*Resolved unanimously,* That the title of the paper be as follows: "THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS, edited for the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, by ———;" that it be published monthly, commencing with January, 1836, at such period of the month as may be settled by the Committee above named, on conference with the Editor; that it be neatly printed in octavo in 16 pages,\* with a cover; and afforded to subscribers at *one dollar* per annum, payable in advance.

*Resolved unanimously,* That the Editor be individually responsible for the whole contents and conduct of the paper,—it being understood that the official documents of the Board, and of its Committees and their Officers shall always be entitled to admission, and have precedence of all other matter; that it shall present a monthly report or abstract of the proceedings of the Board and of its Committees; that it shall contain such portions of the correspondence of the Missionaries of the Board as the Editor may deem suitable for insertion; and, after presenting a full view of the Missionary operations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, with such editorial and communicated articles and selected matter as shall be deemed calculated to promote them, shall furnish, as far as may be, a record of the Missionary transactions of the Church of England.

They, at the same time, decided on the city of New York, as the place of publication, and appointed an Editor. Providential circumstances having defeated this appointment, and also a second, subsequently made, the Committee, anxious that the expectation of the Church might not be disappointed, nor the Board of Missions deprived of an auxiliary so essential to its operations, resolved, at a subsequent meeting, that until a suitable Editor could be secured, temporary provision should be made for conducting the Missionary paper. It is under these circumstances, that "the Spirit

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\* By a subsequent resolution of the Committee, the Editor is authorised to make each number from 16 to 32 pages, in his discretion.



of Missions" goes abroad among the Churches,—circumstances, it will at once be seen, of great and serious disadvantage, yet such, it is believed, as will very soon be obviated; and in the mean time will be regarded, it is believed as confidently, with Christian candour and with Christian kindness.

Of the great advantages to be derived from such a publication, it must be superfluous to speak at length. By the present Missionary organization, it is the Church herself that undertakes the conversion of the world. Engaging in so great a work, in the name and strength of her divine and glorious Head, her appeal is made to all, who, in the sacrament of baptism, have bound themselves to be his soldiers until death, to come up to His help against the mighty. For this continual, urgent, glorious summons, the "Spirit of Missions" will be, in her hand, as the silver trumpet of the sanctuary. By the record of what her Missionaries and other servants have accomplished or begun; by the exhibition of the "great things," which the Lord shall put it into her heart to undertake for the glory of his name; by the continual presentation of the wants of perishing souls—souls, for which Jesus Christ poured out his precious blood, perishing for lack of knowledge—the Church will seek to impress her children with a proper sense of their indelible baptismal obligations, and to rouse them to a better estimate of their inestimable baptismal privileges. She will thus appeal especially to every Pastor, as her agent in this glorious work, "for Jesus' sake;" and urge him, by a "sound" that none shall deem "uncertain,"—as he goes in and out among the people whom the Lord has left with him to feed, or as he gathers them with each revolving month to hear the simple story of the Missionary's toils, the Missionary's tears, the Missionary's loss of all for Christ,—to instruct their understandings in the nature, to fix upon their consciences the responsibility, and to engage their hearts in the sublime, self-sacrificing charity of the Missionary enterprise. May God, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, accept and aid this effort for the glory of his name! May it please him to give it access to the hearts of men, and crown it with complete success! Imbued from on high with the spirit of truth, the spirit of peace, the spirit of love, the spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, may it approve itself, in deed and in truth, THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS!

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

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### THE MISSION TO GREECE.

LETTER FROM THE MISSIONARY AT ATHENS, THE REV. MR. HILL.

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TO THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WHITE, PRESIDENT.

*Athens, July 3, 1835.*

Venerable and Rt. Rev. Sir: To you, as the presiding officer not only of our Church Missionary Society, but of our Church throughout the United States, I address the following communication, which has been prepared with a view of laying before the friends of the Greek Mission, at home, the progress and present state of this branch of the Mission, and which I hope will confirm and strengthen their efforts to restore the ancient Church of Greece, to her former state of Gospel purity.

The frequent communications sent by us to the Society and private friends from time to time, have made the Christian public as fully acquainted perhaps with the spiritual state of this country, as it is possible for *written* communications to make.

The Scriptures have been retained by the Greek Church, but the people are ignorant of the word of God, the traditions of men usurping the place of the Oracles of Truth.

You, Rev. Sir, who have been so long engaged in inviting men to the Lord Jesus Christ, know how hard it is to persuade the natural man to attend to the spiritual concerns of his soul; and it is no doubt within your experience, that it is by far easier to rouse a hardened sinner to a knowledge of his condition, than to make a self-righteous man believe that he is in danger. Now, here, we are in the midst of a community, who are in a deplorable state of moral and spiritual blindness, yet boasting of their privileges, and proud of their Christian name,—“a name to live,” indeed, while they are spiritually “dead.”

It pleased Him, who hath said He would “give to His Son the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession,” to incline our Church to stretch forth her hand to the relief of her decayed sister, and we were appointed the almoners of her bounty. We left our country, not knowing what would befall us, and in due time were led to this place as the scene of our labours. We found, as you know, poverty and misery,—ignorance and superstition and sin, bearing undisputed sway. We had no chart but the word of God. We prayed the Lord to direct us how to begin our labours. He heard, answered and blessed us; and we call upon you, with our other Christian fathers and brethren, to rejoice with us for what he has already done,—and



we beg you, Christian friends of the Church throughout our land, to assist us by your prayers, by your influence, and by every means in your power, to further those plans by which we hope that the embers of life may be gradually fanned into a flame, that will consume "the wood, hay and stubble," the accumulation of ages.

On the 18th of July, 1831, we commenced our work in this city, then a desolation, by collecting a few poor ignorant children of both sexes. *Four years* have passed, during which we have experienced many trials and vicissitudes. Our faith has been deeply tried. We have been many times cast down, but we live this day to say, that the Lord "hath done all things well." Amidst all the changes, confusion, anarchy and bloodshed, that have passed over this country, even since we have been here, we *alone* have remained without molestation. The vine of our planting has spread forth its branches, and produces fruit abundantly. It is for you to say how far its offsets shall be sent forth throughout this land.

The means we first adopted to recommend ourselves to this community were, the instruction of their youth; and, as far as our means would allow, administering to their temporal and spiritual wants. In discharging those momentous duties, we endeavoured to labor "not as men pleasers, but as unto the Lord." We endeavoured to make our schools not merely the channels of human learning, but to combine with it, a knowledge of divine things; so that religion should always be the handmaid of learning: and this we have been able to accomplish; so that we can confidently assert, that not an individual of whatever age or condition in life, has entered our schools, who has not been instructed in his duties to God and man, as an immortal being, and as a Christian. During the past year, 750, of all ages and of both sexes have been received into our various schools; 500 have been daily collected together, and the most perfect order and discipline have been maintained. The New Testament, in the vulgar tongue, has been thus carried into hundreds of families. The children love us. Their parents love us for their children's sake. They come to us for advice, for assistance, and, in time of trouble, for consolation. Daily do we hear them say, "you and the God of Heaven are the only friends we poor ignorant creatures have." The moral and intellectual improvement of the children, has brought us to the notice of all classes of the community; and we may say, that scarcely a day passes, that we have not applications or petitions couched in the most moving language from different parts of Greece, to establish schools,—to send them Gospels, and other books that will open their eyes. "We know that we are blind, we know nothing," say they, "but we wish our children to be enlightened." When we had begun to observe the improvement that was manifest in those who came to our day schools, we felt the importance of preparing *native female teachers* to carry on our work, and proposed to take under our own roof, some young females for that purpose. The proposition met with the immediate attention of some private friends in the United States; and we began by taking two Athenian

girls, and the two assistant teachers then engaged in our schools. Upon this hint, about two years ago, a plan was proposed by the ladies of Troy for enlarging this design; which, after having undergone some modifications, and having been the subject of a good deal of correspondence, is actually in extensive operation, and bids fair to prove a most powerful mean of extending and increasing the inestimable blessings of Female Education, and of preparing the way for more direct operations. Here I might stop, and only ask you to exercise your faith in the promises of God's word, while you contemplate the field in which we are labouring. We present to you *five hundred immortal beings*, rescued from ignorance through the bounty of our beloved fellow Christians at home, and daily taught the divine precepts of the Gospel of Christ. We present to you our own family circle of 18 or 20 interesting young females, who have been confided to us (strangers as we are, and professing another creed, as they suppose we do,) by their parents and friends, and from every district throughout Greece—confided to us too cheerfully, brought in their parents' and grand parents' hands, and with tears of gratitude placed under our roof—the ties of nature for a time parted, the prejudice of superstition and ignorance vanquished, obstacles that seemed insurmountable, overcome, that their children may receive our instruction. We present to you, beloved friends, these numerous objects of our care, as the *most solid proofs of the perfect and universal confidence* that exists in every part of this country, in the purity of our motives, and the value of our labours, in the estimation of the *people themselves*; and we ask you, whether *something has not been done* by your Missionaries in Athens, to justify the establishment and maintenance of this Mission.

Upon those especially with whom we have more intimate intercourse, I mean the females under our own roof, the effect has been most gratifying; and the value of this *domestic instruction* has not been overrated by us. Would that we could bring many more within its influence! They daily learn, and have explained to them, the word of God. They are constantly brought within the influence of the means of grace. By example and precept they are taught habits of discipline and order, and neatness, and the thousand minor, but important, duties so grossly neglected in this country. They have access to good books, by which their leisure moments are well filled up. Those who have been with us any length of time, are continually seeking new means of improvement in religious knowledge; and the hearts of some of them, I humbly trust, and firmly believe, have been renewed by the Holy Ghost. This gives us good hope that God will also bless the same means in the case of others. Those who are now daily arriving, must remain with us at least four years, and some for a longer period. It is our earnest prayer that God will bless the means which we shall not fail to use, to make them intelligent, enlightened Christians; and then there will not be a *district in Greece* so remote, where the influence of the unadulterated word of God will not be felt. This *domestic*



*establishment for the education of the female Teachers*, which I again repeat, I consider as the most *important means* that can be devised for the diffusion of sound Christian knowledge among the females of Greece, and the most successful experiment that has yet been made by any Missionaries in the Mediterranean, consists, as you know, of those who are sent to us by *order*, and at the *expense of the Royal Government*, (12 in number,) and those who have been *selected by us*, and who are supported by the *municipality of private Christians at home*, and by the Female Association of the city of Troy, (N. Y.) In regard to the selection of the Government candidates, the minister of public instruction (Mr. Rizos,) has acted in perfect concert with me, and has always shown a readiness to attend to every suggestion I made him. Of the whole number, (12) all have come to us, with the exception of one or two, who are now on the road. They are from the following districts. Regard your map, and you will see, that if the Lord spares our lives, and allows us to labour in the cause a few years more, every district in the Kingdom of Greece, will be supplied with at least one, and in some cases, with two educated, enlightened Christian females, devoted to the instruction of their fellow country women. Beginning with the Peloponnesus, the districts of Messenia and Laconia, embracing stern, rugged Sparta, and the modern barbarian Mainotes, send us *four*, one of whom is from *Kalamata*, one from *Modon*, and two from *Monembasia*. The district of *Arcadia* sends us one, who comes from Karytana, where is the strong mountain fortress of *Colocotroni*, and the little girl who represents this district, is the god-daughter of that famous old Chieftain. The districts of *Achaia* and *Elis* send us two, of whom one is from *Patras*, and one from *Vostitza*. *Argolis* sends us one, who is from Nauplion—eight from the *Morea* in all. From Continental Greece, *Ætolia* and *Acarmania* send us *one*, who is a charming little girl from Missolonghi. The district of *Locris and Phocis* sends us two, making three only from Continental Greece; because we ourselves expressly wished the district of *Attica and Boeotia* to be excepted, that we might make our own selection therefrom. The twelfth girl is from the District of the *Cyclades*, and comes from the island of *Andros*. The only remaining district (there are 10 in Greece) is Euboea, including the Northern Sporades. No one has yet been selected from that district; but its vicinity to Athens renders it easy for us to send them a teacher, when we shall have prepared some of our *Athenian girls*. Beside these 12 supported by the government (or rather to the support of whom the government contributes \$50 a year for each individual,) we have selected, as the beneficiaries of the bounty of our friends at home, eight girls, of whom four are natives of Athens, one of Crete, one of Tenos, one of Zea, one of Constantinople. The whole number therefore, at present is 20. And if our house were large enough, and our physical strength sufficient, we might have *two hundred*; for there is no bound to the earnest entreaties of parents, from every part of the country. Even from Macedonia, beyond the

limits of Greece, we have an affecting application, and we could not resist the appeal. We have consented to receive a girl from that country, on the same terms as the others.

I have thus laid before you, in part, the progress we have made toward the great object at which we aim; the restoration of spiritual purity to the ancient Church, and the making this interesting people moral, through the diffusion of Gospel truth. Before the many difficulties, however, which are constantly opposing themselves to the progress of the work, we might indeed shrink from the task, and say "who is sufficient for these things?" We believe, however, that "He that is for us is greater than he that is against us." We have examined with accuracy the whole field before us, to see how far our present operations are likely to produce the end designed; and to make you acquainted with our views; that, on the one hand, by a knowledge of the difficulties we have to encounter, you may not too soon expect the much desired fruit, and on the other, by knowing the encouragements we have received, your faith and patience may be strengthened to await His good time, who alone can enlighten the dark minds of those around us. We beg, Right Reverend Father and dear brethren, that your prayers may unite with ours, that the Lord would bless his word, which is the fountain of light. Be not dismayed if you hear of discontent and disorders. They may be the very means that God is using for bringing about his own purposes. A state of great political prosperity would not suit the spiritual interests of this country. After all we have said now, and formerly, you will scarcely doubt the necessity of our labours here. We beg you to be *anxious to retain* what you have gained; and, as time and means permit, be desirous of extending the work you have commenced. Realize, if you can, the immense advantages which have been obtained, at all events, in a country whose inhabitants are proverbially averse to strangers—proud of the Christian profession,—looking upon all innovations with a jealous eye, and particularly tenacious of their religious creed; yet who have confided to us their children and grand children, to be inmates of our family, and departed to their long distant homes, rejoiced that we have accepted the uncontrolled direction of them. These children too are most of them connected with the most influential Greeks in every station—Colleti, Miaulis, Canaris, Colocotroni, with Bishops, Ministers of State, Military Chieftians, &c. &c. of all parties,—and the distinctions and dissensions which have so long divided Greece, *cease under our roof*, where they are taught every day out of that Holy Book such divine principles as these,—“love your enemies,”—“do unto others as you would they should do unto you,” “love one another with brotherly love,” &c. &c.

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EDITORIAL NOTE.

The original closes as abruptly as this, and is without signature. Probably it was closed on some sudden opportunity for its transmission.



# MISSIONS IN THE WESTERN STATES.

## TENNESSEE.

FROM A LETTER OF THE RT. REV. DR. OTEY, BISHOP OF TENNESSEE.

TO THE DOMESTIC SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.\*

*Franklin, Tennessee, November 24, 1835.*

I wish to invite your attention to our present condition and probable wants for the ensuing year.—At KNOXVILLE the Rev. Mr. Forbes, has been officiating for some months past. The population of this place is upwards of 2000. Being in Deacon's orders, he has not had the advantage which the administration of the communion would give, in bringing persons to attach themselves to the Church. He has nevertheless, as I am informed, had larger congregations, uniformly, than any Minister of the place; and many respectable citizens of the town and country, have expressed to me their ardent wish to see the Episcopal Church there firmly established. I need not say how grateful I shall be to you, if you can send me a suitable man, provided with a competent support for that station. It is an important point, being to East Tennessee, what Nashville is to this part of the state.

At ATHENS, about sixty miles south west from Knoxville, is a fair field for Missionary labor. We have there five or six communicants, and many friends.

JACKSON, in the western part of the state, is one of the most important towns in Tennessee. We have there an organized congregation, a good many communicants, and very many friends. Three or four hundred dollars might be raised for the support of a Clergyman. I desire much that your Committee would make Jackson a Missionary station, and send out a Clergyman.

The same remarks apply, only more forcibly, to MEMPHIS. It is likely to become a place of great commercial business; being finely situated on the Mississippi river, and having a fertile back country.

In the neighbourhood of RANDOLPH, a pious family of our communion, have lately erected a neat Chapel, at their own expense, which I expect shortly to consecrate. But they have no Clergyman to officiate. They would give a Minister, his board and two or three hundred dollars a year, for his services. He might officiate alternately at this Chapel, and at Randolph, another town on the Mississippi river. Can you do nothing to relieve our necessities at this point?

LAGRANGE and SOMERVILLE, two small towns in the county of Fayette, receive statedly, and by turns, the services of the Rev. Mr. Litton. Our prospect at both places are encouraging; and if the congregation at Lagrange, could be assisted in the support of their Minister, the probability is altogether a fair one, that they would erect a Church or Chapel.

\*This superscription is common to all that follows of the "Correspondence of the Missionaries."

BOLIVAR, the county town of Hardeman county, is the residence of Dr. Stephens. It is a considerable place, and without a house of worship for any denomination. Dr. Stephens' preaching is generally well attended; but scarcely one hundred dollars are contributed for his maintenance, per annum.

Without detaining you with the mention of more places, for indeed nearly the whole state may be regarded as Missionary ground, I will only in the last place, name CLARKSVILLE to you. This is the field of the Rev. Dr. Muller's labors. He has persevered in his efforts through much opposition and many discouragements. The congregation is small, yet they have, with praiseworthy liberality and zeal, erected a Church of stone, having a basement story; and the building is now covered in. It promises to be one of the most commodious, comfortable and neat edifices for worship in the whole state. I fear, however, that the support of their Minister, and the completion of their Church, is beyond their ability. They need encouragement, and they really deserve help.

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### INDIANA.

FROM LETTERS OF THE MISSIONARY BISHOP TO INDIANA AND MISSOURI,  
THE RT. REV. DR. KEMPER.

*November 24, 1835,*

NEW ALBANY is an important station, but feeble; it will however, become daily more and more so, for hope deferred has sickened many a heart, and driven those who were attached to the Church, to other denominations. There is still, however, a remnant left, and they have faith enough to believe that, under the care of a vigilant pastor, they will soon be enabled to erect a commodious house of worship. We must not, if possible, lose a day. This town is well situated for business, it is growing rapidly and is now the largest in the State, containing 3700 inhabitants. A subscription for building a Church was circulated last summer, and, after purchasing a lot for \$250 (which they could now sell for \$700) they had but \$448 on their books. Yesterday morning, however, three gentlemen came forward, and subscribed each \$500.

For LAWRENCEBURG, I wish a Clergyman immediately. He will have every thing to do: but the ground is too good to be lost. It is but 24 miles below Cincinnati. It is flourishing, and in the midst perhaps of the richest land in America. The country is full of villages. The Church is in a measure known here through the occasional preaching of the Rev. Mr. Johnston, who died a few years since at Cincinnati.

MADISON is the third Missionary station which I have visited, and in some respects the most important. Fifteen years ago the majority of the inhabitants of this place were, it is believed, attached to our communion, or ready to join it. The town has now



3500 inhabitants, and is yet a place of great promise with respect to the Church. As to relative importance, I would rank the stations thus—Madison, New Albany, and Lawrenceburg.

I have now visited only the southern boundary of the State. Next year I hope to seek out and visit all the Episcopalians of Indiana: and I expect to find as favourable prospects on the Wabash, and through the centre of the State from East to West, as I have met with on the Ohio. Indiana will then require in a year's time, at least 9, and probably 12 Missionaries. This is yet a very new country: it is growing most rapidly. Episcopalians are coming in with others to every part of the State. If they cannot enjoy the instructions of their own Church, they will seek them elsewhere. This has been the case with nine tenths of those who have emigrated; every week's delay is an actual loss to us. The *Gazetteer* of Indiana for 1833, states the inhabitants of New Albany to be 2500: now they are 3700. This I presume is a fair specimen of most of the towns in the State. Our prospects are good—good if you send us devoted men, ready to encounter perils for the best of causes. Such men we *must* have. There must be no delay, no hesitation. The usefulness of my mission, the honour of the Church, is most deeply at stake. You must, my dear brethren, seek out Missionaries for me. If you can do nothing else, you must tear Clergymen from the comforts of their study, and the endearments of their children, as you have done with me, and send them to the rescue. In all human probability, with us it is *now* or *never*.

*Evansville, Indiana, December 7, 1835.*

We have been here some days, and shall probably organize a congregation before we depart. It is a thriving place with about 700 inhabitants, and not a Clergyman living in it, although Baptists and Methodists preach here occasionally. This town in all probability will be the thoroughfare for the business of the rich valleys of the Wabash and White rivers. Lots have doubled in value within a year, and the importance of its location is only beginning to be realized. Now, apparently without any opposition we can erect the standard of the Redeemer, and can fully calculate upon the zeal and piety of several individuals. A year's delay and our prospects may be blasted.

I earnestly hope that some Clergymen of property will direct their attention to the West. The field is immense, and it will require all the labourers and all the wealth we can possibly obtain.

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#### MICHIGAN.

FROM THE REV. JAMES SELKRIG, MISSIONARY AT NILES' SETTLEMENT.

Our friends have started a subscription for a Church, which we hope to commence in the spring. I have succeeded in building a comfortable parsonage in which we now live, and by which our

expenses are reduced from \$70 to \$100 per annum. We shall need the fostering care of the Society until we obtain sufficient strength to take care of ourselves, which we trust will be the case as soon as a Church edifice shall be completed."

FROM THE REV. A. S. HOLLISTER, MISSIONARY TO TROY AND ROME.

*November 24, 1835.*

I arrived in this town in the month of June last, and met with a kind and cordial reception from the few members and friends of the Church in this vicinity. On the first Sunday I held divine service in a private house, and gave notice for the communion on the following Sunday, when our services were held in a public school house, where a numerous congregation attended, and the sacrament was administered to about twenty persons, several of whom were members of other denominations.

Since the 10th of September my services have been uninterruptedly devoted to the duties of my charge, and my time has been equally divided between Rome and Troy, which are eighteen miles apart. I have held extra services, and travelled considerably in order to look up the scattered members of our communion. Several families have been found who would be glad of the visits of your Missionary, and it is my intention to visit them often, and hold services in their neighbourhood when convenient. I have generally officiated three times on Sundays, and have had uniformly attentive and respectable congregations.—One of the greatest difficulties in our way is the want of Churches, or convenient places for holding public worship; but there is a disposition on the part of all our friends to undertake the building of a Church, as soon as they can do it with any prospect of success. It will be some time before the ministry can be sustained without Missionary assistance, as every one acquainted with the embarrassments of new countries, and a scattered population must be well aware.

FROM THE REV. W. N. LYSTER, MISSIONARY TO TECUMSEH.

*November 21, 1835.*

The anticipations which were mentioned in my report of June 13th, are now, thank God, continually receiving their fulfilment. Our beautiful house is already occupied by a very respectable and attentive congregation, and we are warranted in humbly trusting that God will bless his appointed means for their spiritual good. On the 16th of August a Sunday School was duly organized. The present number of pupils is forty three; and while we are forced to lament the want of interest evinced by several of the parents and teachers, we cannot doubt that a blessing will follow the assiduous exertions of our worthy superintendent. I officiate here regularly on the morning of every Sunday, and in the afternoon, and sometimes in the evening, at one of the neighbouring settlements, besides at the latter occasionally on week-day evenings. On Monday, August the 17th, I visited, under circumstances of



more than ordinary interest, the village of New Canandaigua, a place about thirty miles distant from my home; having been sent for to administer the last offices of religion to a dying Christian. A little group had assembled, comprising about twenty persons, who all listened to the worship and message of God with an apparent solemnity and undivided attention. Several voices took a responsive part in due order throughout the services; and nine individuals came forward to partake of their Saviour's Supper.

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### KENTUCKY.

FROM THE REV. DANIEL H. DEACON, MISSIONARY TO HENDERSON.

*November 21, 1835.*

On Monday, Aug. 3, I left my parish to go to the General Convention, of which I had been elected a member. After the Convention closed, I spent a fortnight in visiting my relatives, and then returned to my field of labour. I have performed divine service and preached regularly every Sunday since my return, to a full and attentive congregation; and have attended one funeral. This comprises all my public ministerial acts in this place, for the last three months.

FROM THE REV. WILLIAM M'CALLEN, MISSIONARY TO RUSSELLVILLE.

*November 13, 1835.*

The Church of the Nativity in Russellville was organized on the 29th day of December last by the Rev. Mr. Giddinge, of Hopkinsville. Since that period I have continued to preach almost every Sunday in town, and frequently in the country, where I have a Sunday School. To this I have attached a small but select library, which, I am satisfied, has been the instrument of effecting no little good amongst the reading portion of the children and young persons who attend. The congregations in town have been large and very attentive.

After speaking of the distress which the Cholera had occasioned in this place, and of its having carried off two of his Vestrymen, he says,—But a short time before, the people generally had entered into a liberal subscription for the erection of a house of worship; but this dire malady has not only cut down some of those who had subscribed to the utmost of their ability, but has also deprived others of the means of contributing what they had promised. We hoped to be able to lay the foundation of our temple early next spring, but this I fear we shall not now be able to accomplish.

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### ILLINOIS.

FROM THE REV. ISAAC W. HALLAM, MISSIONARY TO CHICAGO

*December 7, 1835.*

During the last quarter my labours have been confined to Chicago. I have buried six individuals and married two couples. Four

persons have been added to the number of communicants. By the blessing of God, I may again report that my congregation continues to increase. On Sunday last there was a more numerous attendance on our services than ever before.

Of several places where Missionaries of our Church might be immediately stationed, and where I know that now is the time to put in the sickle, I select Milwalky. It is situated in the Ouisconsin territory, on the shore of Lake Michigan, and distant about 80 miles from Chicago. In the opinion of many judicious persons it will be very little inferior to the last named place. Twenty-five miles this side of Milwalky is Root river. The two might be united for the present in one station. I have been frequently requested by intelligent and influential men of both places to call the attention of the Committee to this subject, and to assure them of a readiness on the part of the people generally to support a Missionary of the Episcopal Church. They always add, what your Missionaries so often write, 'now is the time.' It is not so much what these places now are, as what they will be in a short time, that makes it so important that they should be immediately occupied. Both Milwalky and Root river will have harbours, and where such is the case the increase of population is astonishingly great.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

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This will be a standing department of the Spirit of Missions. It will present the monthly abstract of the proceedings of the Committee, and of the Secretary, under their direction. The pressure of accumulated matter, prevents the insertion of the abstract in our first number. It will be commenced in our next, and regularly continued.

## LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY.

The following is the narrative of a visit to a portion of the Eastern Diocese, made by the Rev. Mr. Dorr, the Secretary and General Agent, by advice of the Committee.

On Christmas morning, I preached in St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, of which our old friend, the Rev. Dr. Morss, is Rector. As this is the day for making a collection for the poor of the parish, it was not thought best to defer it; but to request the congregation to designate such a part of their contributions, as they wished to have applied to Domestic Missions. The result was a collection of \$30 for this object.

On Sunday morning, December 27th, I preached a Missionary sermon in Trinity Church, Boston; when, notwithstanding a large



collection for the poor had been made on Christmas day, the first fruits of this appeal were \$145 50. But what was much more gratifying than all the money received, was the deep interest manifested by this congregation in the subject of Missions. I cannot forbear giving you an extract from a very kind letter, addressed to me by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, the day I left the city. Speaking of the collection in his Church, he says, "I regret that our response at Trinity, to the appeal you made to us on Sunday last, should not have been more in accordance with my wishes, and my sense of the importance of the cause which you advocated so faithfully. I feel it but just to my parish to say, that you must not, on this occasion, measure our feeling towards the sacred cause of Missions by the amount of our contribution. We are much called upon at this season; and particularly, we had made a large collection for another purpose only two days before you delivered your sermon. You must consider then, what was given on last Sunday as only first fruits. I trust that an ample harvest will in future be reaped by you and our friend the Foreign Secretary. Had our collection been nothing, I should yet have considered your visit to us, as highly valuable for the information your discourse gave us, and for the interest it was calculated to excite in reference to its subject." In conclusion, he cordially invites me to his Church again, whenever it may suit my arrangements.

In the evening of the same day, I preached in Christ Church, Boston, where the "Offerings of the Church" on that occasion, amounted to \$112. To those who know the circumstances of the Church, this will appear, as it did to me, a noble offering indeed. No Church that I have yet visited, seems to feel a livelier interest in the Missionary cause, than this. Their excellent Rector has introduced the practice of Systematic Charity, and "Monthly Offerings," with very great success. On the last Sunday in the month, a Missionary Lecture is preached, and the Offerings are then collected. It is surprising how much may be accomplished in this way by a single parish, and that far from wealthy.

It was deemed expedient, for various reasons, which I need not here specify, to defer making an application at St. Paul's Church, Boston; at this time. The Rector, however, the Rev. Mr. Stone, expressed his entire and cordial approbation of the Society's movements; and hoped that at my next visit to Boston he should be able to welcome me to his pulpit, with a prospect of receiving a liberal contribution from his people.

On Sunday, the 3d of January, I preached in St. John's Church, Providence, when about 80 or 90 dollars were collected;—and in Grace Church, in the evening, when the contribution amounted to \$38 20. In both these Churches I was received with the greatest kindness. It is but just to them to say, that, besides the collections just mentioned, St. John's Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Crocker is the Rector, has paid, within the last month, for Missionaries in their own state, \$400; and \$200 to the Domestic and Foreign Committees—and that Grace Church, which is at present with-

out a Rector, has sent, within a few weeks, \$125 to the Domestic Committee, for the support of a Missionary in Illinois.

From this brief account of only two weeks' agency, you will perceive that an excellent spirit is awakened in the Church, which only needs fostering to produce the most glorious results. In all my journey, I have not heard one solitary objection raised to the present organization of our Missionary Society, or to the manner in which its affairs are conducted. The whole subject seems to meet with universal approbation, and calls forth unqualified praise. We have every reason to bless God, for making our Church so entirely at unity in itself, and so zealous in espousing this noblest of all causes. I see no reason why she should not soon rank the very first among the Churches in Christendom, in the great work of preaching the Gospel to every creature.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

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The very interesting abstract prepared for this department by the Foreign Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, is of necessity deferred until the second number.

### MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

Soon after the new organization of the Society, this department of the Missionary service deeply engaged the attention of the Foreign Committee. The Secretary and General Agent, having minutely examined the past transactions of the late Executive committee, had little to report as the result, but a series of disappointments, which had followed every effort for extending through our Church the blessings of the Gospel to that benighted land. Their last measure, it is hoped, may be the harbinger of a more propitious state of things. The appointment of James Thompson, a coloured man of intelligence and piety, who has resided several years in Africa, and is now a candidate for deacons' orders to the office of teacher of a Mission school on Factory Island, St. John's river, Liberia, or some other suitable location in that territory, and of his wife to the superintendence of a female department, promises great advantages to the American colonists, as well as to the heathen around them. The Colonization Society have directed a conveyance to be made to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of a suitable lot, on which buildings for the school may be erected, and some opportunity of cultivation be afforded to the pupils; and the late Committee appropriated five hundred dollars for the preparation of the necessary accommodations, which are designed to be of plain and simple construction, that the experiment may be made with as little expense as possible.

The present Foreign Committee adopted the following resolu-



tions on this subject, on the 12th of November last :—Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, it is expedient to prosecute the measures of our predecessors, in the establishment of a Mission school in Africa, under the direction of James M. Thompson and wife, on the terms specified in the minutes of the late Executive Committee.

Resolved, That in the event of Mr. Thompson's receiving ordination as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and no circumstances occurring to change their present views, this Committee will appoint him a Missionary to Western Africa.

The Foreign Committee have transmitted to the American Colonization Society, a vote of thanks for their generous donation of land, and have instructed Mr. Thompson, if Factory Island prove a suitable site for the contemplated purposes, to pursue the necessary measures for designating its location by metes and bounds, and obtaining a regular title therefor; and that in case some other situation within the territory of Liberia should be found more suitable, he pursue the same measures in respect to it.

On the general subject of Missions to Africa, the Committee have adopted the following resolutions :—Resolved, That although providential events, in relation to the establishment of the ministry and worship of our Church in the American colonies on the Western coast of Africa, have been hitherto in their aspect, afflictive and discouraging, yet, in view of the Saviour's command to his Church to "go and teach all nations," and the promise of the divine Word that "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God," this benevolent design ought by no means to be abandoned.

Resolved, That the Secretary and General Agent be instructed to place this subject anew before the Church, and to invite earnest prayer, and liberal contributions for this interesting department of Missionary service.

Resolved, That the Secretary and General Agent, be also instructed to invite offers from duly qualified clergymen to become Missionaries in the service of the Board in Africa.

The duties enjoined by those resolutions on the Secretary and General Agent were not complied with in the last number of the Missionary Record, for want of room; and the same circumstance prevents his doing any more at present, than to present the resolutions themselves, as embodying the views of the Committee in regard to the impressive character of this claim to the liberality of the members of our Church, and to put to her Clergy the solemn enquiry,—are there none whom the love of Christ and of the souls of their fellow men, will constrain to a devotion of themselves to the work of preaching the unsearchable riches of His grace on the shores of Africa?

## COMMUNICATIONS.

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### MISSION TO PERSIA.

For the following abstract of the Rev. Mr. Southgate's Sermon in New York, we are indebted to the Foreign Secretary.

On Sunday evening the 27th of December, a sermon was preached in St. Paul's Church, in this city, to a very crowded and attentive audience, by the Rev. Horatio Southgate, jun. recently appointed to an exploring Missionary agency to Persia, and the adjacent countries, on the subject of his Mission.

The design of this discourse was to exhibit the facilities which Divine Providence is opening for the conversion of Mohammedans. No countries, in the view of the preacher, present stronger claims to Christian benevolence, than those inhabited by the deluded adherents of the religion of the false Prophet. In none has the moral condition of the inhabitants been less a subject of investigation. Yet from travellers and others, sufficient information has been obtained to encourage more extensive researches. One thing is certain—a mass of human beings, in number not less than an hundred and fifty millions, are the professed disciples of the Koran. Little of systematic effort has ever been made in their behalf by Christians. While the corruptions of the Romish Church have been vigorously and successfully assailed, and Paganism has been attacked at a hundred points, a form of religious error which holds in bondage so many millions of our fellow men, has scarcely received a single blow. The name of Henry Martyn is indeed still remembered in Persia, with respect and affection: but the value of his exertions has been in a great measure destroyed by the subsequent neglect of the inviting field of his labours.

Much discouragement has arisen from the supposed inaccessibility of Mohammedans to Missionary influence. But on this point it was alledged there obtained exaggerated impressions of the impediments to Christian effort. There were actually many circumstances highly favourable to its success. Mohammedanism has become a kingdom divided against itself. It is rent into two great sects, the Shiites, and the Sunnites. These are more hostile to each other than either of them is to Christianity itself.

The population of Persia are Shiites, all others are Sunnites. The former have been the subjects of persecution at the hands of the latter; and the effect has been to weaken their attachment to Mohammedanism, and to destroy that unity which was the cause of its early triumphs. Little or no effort is now made for its propagation, and in many places it has degenerated into a mere observance of external ceremonials and forms.

The reception by the Mohammedans of a great part of the Bible as of equal authority with the Koran, was also considered by the preacher a ground of encouragement while in reference to



Persia, Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, respectively, there were circumstances in each, inviting the benevolent labours of Christian Missionaries.

The Persians are less bigoted than other Mohammedans. They are willing to discuss the claims of their Prophet, and admit the authority of Scripture testimony. To the doctrines of their religion they seem to have but little attachment, and the religion of the people consists principally in the observance of external rites. Christians travel and reside in perfect safety among them, and engage freely with them in religious disputations. Their habit of free thinking is remarkable. The sect of Sufis consisting of many hundred thousand are little more than Mohammedan in name. Many of their doctrines contradict the Koran. Their religion is in effect a kind of Pantheism, viewing all things as emanations or developements of Deity. They are increasing in numbers, and have been threatened with persecution by the Persian government. But their doctrines are all suited to the speculative turn of the Persian mind, and to the tendency of the intelligent to infidelity—a state of things, it is believed, much more propitious than rigid Mohammedanism for an opening to the introduction of the Gospel. In regard to Turkey in Europe, the political changes of the last ten years, seem designed by Almighty God to open the way for its introduction.

The Turks have learned their weakness as a nation, and the superiority of Christians, in all the arts and sciences of civilized life, and are disposed to follow in the steps of those whom they formerly despised. Christian travellers have been deeply impressed with the necessity of preparing the way of the Lord, even in the seat of Empire. Many things conspire to make the call imperative.

Mighty changes are working in Syria, and they are all encouraging to Christian Missions. The dominion of the country has been transferred from Turkey to Mohammed Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, who, though a Mohammedan, is a liberal and comparatively enlightened man. He affords protection to foreigners, and permits freedom of opinion in matters of religion. God is plainly calling to the Church, to enter in and possess the land.

Egypt presents the like favorable aspect. The measures of Mohammed Ali, to enlighten and improve his people, his ardor in the prosecution of magnificent enterprizes in the arts, his desire to conciliate Christian nations, his readiness to imitate them in the advancement of knowledge, and in their habits and customs, are grounds of strong promise and encouragement.

In every view, the time seems to have come for direct effort in behalf of the Mohammedans. None on a large scale is at present in existence; nor, as far as known, contemplated. A wide and promising field is thus open to the American Episcopal Church which she may occupy, if she will. It is to a portion of it, the reverend Preacher, as a Missionary agent of the Foreign Committee, is about to go, to explore its circumstances, to ascertain the most advantageous positions for Missionary stations, and more fully than

are now known the wants of the people, and the facilities for their supply. The action of the Foreign Committee has been in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Missions, directing their attention to the subject; and the effect of it will be the speedy departure of Mr. Southgate, on his interesting enterprize.

No collection having been contemplated, the sermon did not conclude with an immediate application for procuring aid; but Mr. Southgate expressed a strong hope, nay an entire assurance, from indications already given, that it would be eventually supplied, and intreated that he might also be favoured with the earnest prayers of the friends of Missions, for the divine blessing on the undertaking.

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### WHAT ONE MAN WILL DO.

The following is furnished by the Domestic Secretary, as a letter from a layman in Lower Alton, Illinois. It will commend itself for its generous spirit to every reader; and "provoke" some, we trust, "to love and good works."

In relation to the pledge I made my valued and much esteemed friend the Rev. Palmer Dyer, in the month of May last, I will say, that since that time, many Episcopalians have become residents of our flourishing town, and are perfectly willing to aid liberally in the support of a Clergyman,—provided a young man of talents can be obtained. And after consultation with several of them, and mature reflection on my part, I have come to this conclusion,—which you are at liberty to lay before your Committee, as a pledge from me—I will give fifty dollars towards his support for the first year,—sixty-five for the second,—seventy-five for the third,—and one hundred dollars for the fourth; and will pledge myself, that a subscription for his support, amounting to at least three hundred dollars, shall be raised the first year. I have no doubt from the zeal manifested on the part of the friends of the Apostolic Church, in this place and vicinity, a much larger sum could be raised; and in limiting my pledge to this amount, I wished to be on the safe side, that should your valued Society see fit to send us a Shepherd, neither they nor our Pastor should be disappointed as to what we could do for him. We are determined to have a house of worship, and have lately commenced circulating a subscription paper for that purpose, which has thus far succeeded well. Our subscriptions amount now to fifteen hundred dollars, besides a lot which would sell to-day, for six hundred dollars in cash. We shall increase our subscription to at least two thousand dollars, and I trust more; and were we duly organized, and blessed with regular preaching, there is no telling what we might not accomplish.



In relation to our town, much might be said as to its future and present prospects, and as to its being now looked upon throughout this entire state, as the most important point in it. And you may rely upon it, that but a few years will transpire, before we shall rank among the largest of the towns on either the Mississippi or the Ohio rivers. Well therefore may you say in your letter, that 'from all you have heard respecting Lower Alton, you are particularly anxious to have our Church established there.'

Yes, my dear friend, when I look around me, and see what the zeal of other denominations has done towards propagating their doctrines—when I see a beautiful stone edifice that cost upwards of four thousand dollars, reared by the Presbyterians—a neat, well-finished Baptist edifice that cost upwards of two thousand—and a third, reared also of stone, and neatly finished by the Methodists—and all within the limits of a town that five years since was trodden only by the red man, and the beasts of the forests—when I see all this, and listen, but in vain, for even the sounds of a voice of a herald of our beloved Church, I am constrained to believe there is less of that ardent desire to make their labors and doctrines co-extensive with the rapid growth of the West, than among any other set of Christians. There are here several members of our Church, who feel as if they were indeed scattered sheep, without a shepherd, and almost without hope. In my humble opinion never was there a greater field for labor than in this town; and if we can only have the services of a talented and pious young man, he will have the gratification of building up a congregation that would do honour even to your city. He will neither find the privations nor hardships that are too often anticipated; but he will find that the harvest is ripe and ready for the sickle.

Let me hear from you again shortly, and inform me whether a Clergyman of talents and piety can be obtained. The importance of our starting with a good head can be better appreciated by you than I can describe it; and although a stranger to you, I feel from the tenor of your letter, as if you would cheerfully exert yourself in our behalf. A first rate private school could be obtained, did our Pastor feel like undertaking the task; and many of us, who have children, would consider it a privilege, were he to undertake it.

## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Of the present number, a very large edition is issued as a specimen of the work. It is designed to be sent to all the Clergy, and, as far as they are known, to the friends of Missions in the Church. It will be continued monthly, in the same form, and varying in size from 16 to 32 pages, at *one dollar per annum*, payable *always in advance*. The propriety of this condition will appear to all who consider the very low price at which it is put, and that, so far

from being chargeable, it ought to be, by the large number of its subscribers, and the certainty of its income, a source of profit to the Missionary enterprise.

\* \* It will be continued *only* to such persons as send their names, with the subscription money, (postage paid,) to the office of the Domestic Secretary, No. 115 Franklin street; to the office of the Foreign Secretary, No. 114 White street; to the Protestant Episcopal Press, No. 46 Lumber street; to Messrs. Swords, Stanford & Co., No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New York; or to Mr. Thomas Robins, Agent of the Board, 96 Market street, Philadelphia. It is requested that particular directions be given as to the mode in which the "Spirit of Missions" shall be sent.

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Christian allowance is asked—from the very peculiar circumstances under which the present number appears,—for the lateness of its appearance, and for the want of what may be deemed the best order of arrangement. When the accumulation of matter incident to the early numbers shall be disposed of, and the matter for each month be fully prepared beforehand, it will be easy to adopt and pursue the most lucid and convenient order.

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The encouragement of the plan of a monthly Missionary Lecture in every parish will be a leading object of the "Spirit of Missions." These, so far as established, are generally held at the close or commencement of the month. The day of publication will be fixed at such period of each month as will afford time for it to reach, by course of mail, the more remote parishes, before the ensuing Missionary Lecture. It will be announced as soon as determined on.

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#### THE MISSION TO GREECE.

We ask the particular attention of our readers to the interesting communication, from the Rev. Mr. Hill, which occupies a former portion of this number. It must go far to settle the question of the importance of the Schools at Athens to the best interests of that much injured country. The confidence which the Government of Greece reposes in the American institutions is a most auspicious "token for good," and would be most unwisely followed by any diminution of zeal and generosity, on our part, in sustaining them. No such purpose, probably, enters into the breast of any member of our Church. Yet, it is a fact that the expenditures in its behalf



have greatly exceeded the amount contributed to its support. The recent re-inforcement of the Mission calls loudly for a liberal contribution in its aid. We are aware that the cost thus far may be considered large. It is not the time to enter into the exposition of the circumstances of the case, if any were needed. We add but two sentences—sufficient, we trust, for our present purpose. The first outlay was of necessity considerable, and that is made. The whole affairs of the Mission are under, and will be kept under, a strict and constant supervision.

We are happy in being permitted by Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, to make the following extract from a letter lately received from the Rev. Dr. Robertson, dated, October 5th. It will commend itself to our readers as full of interest, and eloquent in its appeal to the liberality of the Church. The judicious and delicate suggestion, as to an edition of Gastrell's Institutes, will not be lost, we are very sure, upon the zealous little Sunday scholars of our Church. We are authorized to say, that the Bishop of New York most cordially approves the plan.

We have in press at this moment, an edition of a Harmony of the Gospel in Modern Greek, arranged according to that published by Archbishop Newcome. It will be a very useful work in a country like this, where Scriptural knowledge is yet in so low a state. Several individuals, both clergymen and laymen, to whom I have shown the work of the Archbishop, and explained its utility, have expressed great admiration of it, and an earnest desire that their countrymen might possess so important a book. Indeed, the great object of our presses is, to send forth whatever will tend to elucidate the difficulties of Scripture, illustrate its history, prophecies and doctrines, and bring its sacred principles and precepts to the heart and conscience. I shall also, from time to time, publish select portions of the early Fathers; that thus the Church may be contemplated by the Greeks, as it existed in the times nearest the Apostles, and before the introduction of a host of superstitions, which, especially in these eastern regions, deform its fair beauty and sadly injure its influence. One of the best writers of the day, (if not the very best,) as well as one of the sincerest and warmest friends of our operations, the excellent Professor Bambas, himself an Ecclesiastic, is now translating for me the Epistles of Clemens Romanus into the modern tongue. I propose to publish about 2500 copies of the translation, and 500 of the original. The latter will be bound up with the original, to be distributed among the Bishops, and more educated Clergy, and the remainder are destined to be sent abroad among the people at large. The Bishop of London, who is about to send me copies of the earlier Fathers, (now printing at the Clarendon Press, at Oxford,) for distribution among the higher Clergy of Greece, has been pleased to express a warm interest in our Mission. I have taken the liberty to write him of late, to send me a copy of the best edition of Clemens, that our edition may be corrected after it, before we put it to press. I hope soon also, to prepare an edition of Chrysostom on the Priesthood, which may tend to arouse the Clergy here to some more suitable sense of the responsibilities of their office, and the nature of its duties. You are aware that we are instructed by our Committee, (who in this have acted, as I think most wisely,) not to attempt proselyting, in Greece. This of course was not intended to prevent us, nor does it, from speaking the truth in love to the hearts and consciences of those with whom we converse, nor from endeavours to lead them

to feel the burden and the guilt of sin, and to seek for deliverance only through that atoning blood which flows from the crucified Saviour. Our grand object is to present every man with the Scriptures; and by our presses, schools, conversation, and example, to lead them to understand, feel, love, embrace and follow the revelations of God's will there made to them. Changes in the existing condition of their Church, as such, we meddle not with, but leave to the influence of the truth acting upon individual members. That changes, and important ones, will, in due season, through the providence and grace of God, take place, we have faith to believe,—but we believe also, that those changes will not affect those points, (and they are many,) in which the Greeks still adhere to the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship. That we have difficulties to struggle with and opposition to meet, is very true, and was to have been anticipated,—but we have never yet encountered any of that virulence and bigotted hostility so usually manifested by the Papists. I have never known but one instance, where a Greek, of the Oriental Church, has refused to receive one of our publications,—and scarcely an instance where they have been wantonly abused. I have had letters from persons of high standing both of the Clergy and laity, urgently asking for copies, and warm expressions of gratitude for the supply. Only the day before leaving Syra, I received a letter from the Bishop of Drama, in Macedonia, thanking me for a quantity which I had sent for the schools in his diocese, and beseeching me to forward a further supply. These were for the most part religious tracts. The letter was also signed by the primates of the town. Shortly before leaving home, I found among my pamphlets, a copy of Bishop Hobart's abridgment of Gastrell's Institutes. On looking over it, it appeared to me calculated to be exceedingly useful among the Greeks, especially the young. I therefore, put it immediately in the hands of a young man, educated in England, now in my employ, to copy in Modern Greek, after the best translations of the Scriptures which we possess, that it might be prepared for press. It has occurred to me, that perhaps the children of one or more of your Sunday schools might take a pleasure in defraying the expenses of publication; at once rendering the labor of this excellent and lamented prelate useful also to this branch of Christ's Church, and paying an additional tribute of respect to his memory. If you approve the idea, have the goodness to suggest it, and lend it your influence,—and when the tract is printed, I will send you several copies as specimens for the schools.

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### THE REINFORCEMENT FOR ATHENS.

The Secretary for Foreign Missions has received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bryant, informing him of the safe arrival of himself, Miss F. Mulligan, and Miss Baldwin, at Marseilles, on the 7th of November. They were to take passage in a day or two by steam for Malta, and to proceed thence to Athens.

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### THE MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.

X The Secretary for Foreign Missions has intelligence of the safe arrival of the Rev. Messrs. Lockwood and Hanson, on the distant shore to which they have gone forth, at the call of the Church, to preach the Gospel. They speak in high terms of the kind attentions of the Captain, and of the great facilities afforded them for the conduct of religious exercises on board; not only on the Lord's day,



but on week-days. They have distributed Bibles and Prayer Books among the seamen ; and say that they have been so much delighted with the regularity and solemnity of the responses in the use of the liturgy of the Church on the part of Captain, passengers and men, as to cause them for a season to forget that they were wandering on the lonely deep, far away from the temples of God and the habitations of men.—We hope soon to have for our pages the commencement of their correspondence.

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#### THE MISSIONARY BISHOP AT HOME.

Recent letters from Bishop Kemper, announce his arrival, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, at St. Louis, on Saturday, 19th December—having rode, with his brother and companion, a part of the way in an open waggon, with their trunks for seats, passing through a marsh called *Purgatory*, and crossing a river named *Embarras*, and being allowed time for but one meal in the 24 hours. The Bishop preached in his own parish Church on Sunday, 20th of December. Both were in fine health and spirits. Their reception, as was to be expected in the noble hearted West, was most kind and hospitable. We congratulate the Bishop, his parish, his diocese and the Church, and ascribe the praise to God.

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#### EVERY PARISH A MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Why not? Is it not the engagement of every Christian, to do to others as he would have others do to him? Can any man esteem the Gospel precious, and not desire to extend its blessedness to all mankind? Is it not the aim and object of the Christian Pastor to save himself not only, but to save all those who hear him? Can they be saved without the love of God? “If any man see his brother have need, and shut up his compassions from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?” So much for the *obligation* incumbent on “every parish” to be “a Missionary Association.” There is as little question about the *fitness*, as the duty. What more easy than for every member of “every parish,” to contribute statedly, “according as God hath prospered him,” for Missionary purposes? What more proper than for the pastor of every parish to receive these free-will “offerings” of the people, and give to them the proper direction? And what would this be, but “every parish a Missionary Association?”

## THE MISSIONARY ORGANIZATION.

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Under this head we design to insert, from time to time, and as occasion shall serve,—such arguments and illustrations, from whatever source, but most especially from Episcopal communications and Journals of Conventions,—as may tend to commend and enforce the measures adopted by the Church, in General Convention, for carrying out her great trust in the conversion of the world. We insert, as preliminary, the Missionary Constitution, as then amended and adopted; and received, as by acclamation, through our whole communion. We add, for general convenience, the names of the persons designated as the Board of Missions, and as the Committees for Domestic and Foreign Missions, respectively. When to this is subjoined a list of the Missionary stations established, and of the Missionaries employed by the Board, the Missionary statistics of the Church will be complete; and the record now made be found useful for present reference, and encouraging, we trust, for future comparison.

### CONSTITUTION

*Of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America,*

As established in 1820, and amended in 1823, 1829, 1832, and 1835.

ARTICLE I. This institution shall be denominated “the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.”

ARTICLE II. The Society shall be considered as comprehending all persons who are members of this Church.

ARTICLE III. At every Triennial meeting of the General Convention, which is the constituted representative body of the whole Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States, there shall be appointed by a concurrent vote, on nomination by a joint Committee of the two Houses, a Board of thirty members, who, together with the Bishops of this Church, and such persons as become patrons of this Society before the meeting of the General Convention in the year 1829, shall be called the “Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.” The said Committee of Nomination shall consist of three Bishops, to be elected by ballot, in the House of Bishops, and three presbyters and three laymen, to be elected by ballot, in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

ARTICLE IV. To the Board of Missions shall be entrusted the supervision of the general Missionary operations of the Church, with power to establish Missionary stations, appoint Missionaries, make appropriations of money, regulate the conducting of Missions, fill any vacancies in their number which may occur, and also to enact all by-laws which they may deem necessary for their own government and the government of their Committees.

ARTICLE V. The presiding Bishop of this Church shall be the president of the Board; and, in his absence, the senior Bishop present shall preside; in the absence of all the bishops, the Board shall elect a president *pro tempore*.

ARTICLE VI. The Board of Missions shall hold its first meeting at the call of the presiding Bishop, and meet annually thereafter at such time and place as may have been appointed at the previous annual meeting, and also on the second day of the meeting of the General Convention, at the place of its meeting. They shall publish an annual report of their proceedings for the information of the Society, and present a triennial report to each stated General Convention.

At all meetings of the Board, ten members shall form a quorum.

Special meetings of the Board may be called as shall be provided in their own by-laws.

ARTICLE VII. The Board, as soon as may be after it has been constituted, shall proceed to appoint eight persons, four of whom shall be clergymen, and four of whom shall be laymen, who, together with the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Committee shall be located, shall be a Committee for Domestic Missions; and eight other persons, four of whom shall be clergymen, and four of whom shall be laymen, who, together with the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Committee shall be located, shall be a Committee for Foreign Missions; all of whom shall be *ex officio*, members of the Board of Missions.

The Board of Missions shall determine the location of the Committees respectively.

Any Bishop or Bishops present at the place of meeting, shall have a right, *ex officio*, to attend as members of the same, the meetings of the Committees.

Vacancies occurring in either of the Committees, during the recess of the Board, may be filled by the Committees respectively, subject to the approval of the Board at its next meeting.

ARTICLE VIII. To the Committees of the Board thus constituted, shall be referred, in their respective departments, during the recess of the Board, the whole administration of the general Missionary work of the Church, subject to the regulations of the Board. Each Committee shall make a report of their proceedings to the Board of Missions at every meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE IX. The Board of Missions shall appoint for each Committee, a Secretary and General Agent, with a suitable salary, who shall be the executive officer of the Committee to collect information, to conduct its correspondence, to devise and recommend plans of operation, and in general, to execute all the purposes of the Board, in its proper sphere, submitting all his measures, before their adoption, to the Committee for whom he is appointed, for their approval.

Each Committee shall appoint a Treasurer, and the Board shall designate, which of the Treasurers so appointed shall be authorised to receive all moneys not specifically appropriated, which moneys shall be at the disposal of the Board.

The Secretaries and Treasurers shall be *ex officio* members of their respective Committees and of the Board.

Local and subordinate agents and officers may, when necessary, be appointed by each Committee.

ARTICLE X. For the guidance of the Committees it is declared that the Missionary field is always to be regarded as one, THE WORLD—the terms domestic and foreign being understood as terms of locality adopted for convenience. *Domestic* Missions are those which are established *within*, and *Foreign* missions are those which are established *without*, the territory of the United States.

ARTICLE XI. No Clergyman shall be appointed a Missionary by the Board, or by either of the Committees, without the recommendation of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese to which he belongs; nor shall any missionary be sent to officiate in any diocese, without the consent of the ecclesiastical authority of the same; and no Clergyman shall be appointed a Missionary who is not at the time a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of regular standing; and the appointment of a Missionary may be annulled at any time by the written direction or order of a majority of the Bishops of the Church.

ARTICLE XII. The Board of Missions provided for in the 3d Article of this Constitution, shall in all cases be continued in office until a new Board is elected.



ARTICLE XIII. It is recommended to every member of this Society to pray to ALMIGHTY GOD for his blessing upon its designs, under the full conviction that unless He direct us in all our doings with his most gracious favour, and further us with his continual help, we cannot reasonably hope to procure suitable persons to act as Missionaries, or expect that their endeavours will be successful.

## BOARD OF MISSIONS,

1835-8.

The Rt. Rev. William White, D.D., *President*.

The Rt. Rev. A. V. Griswold, D.D., R. C. Moore, D.D., N. Bowen, D.D., P. Chase, D.D., T. C. Brownell, D.D., LL.D., H. U. Onderdonk, D.D., W. Meade, D.D., W. M. Stone, D.D., B. T. Onderdonk, D.D., L. S. Ives, D.D., LL.D., J. H. Hopkins, D.D., B. B. Smith, D.D., C. P. M'Ilvaine, D.D., G. W. Doane, D.D., J. H. Otey, D.D., J. Kemper, D.D.

### LIFE MEMBERS,

The Rev. J. Abercrombie, D.D., T. G. Allen, F. Beasley, D.D., D. Butler, D.D., S. C. Brinckle, R. B. Croes, J. Chapman, W. H. De Lancy, D.D., T. Edson, R. A. Henderson, W. Jackson, R. S. Mason, D.D., J. Milnor, D.D., R. U. Morgan, B. G. Noble, S. W. Presstman, J. J. Robertson, D.D., R. Sherwood, P. Van Pelt, G. Weller, D.D., H. Anthon, D.D., G. Boyd, A. L. Baury, C. Burroughs, D.D., B. C. Cutler, D.D., J. Croes, F. H. Cuming, A. Eaton, D.D., J. P. K. Henshaw, D.D., S. F. Jarvis, D.D., W. F. Lee, J. Morss, D.D., W. C. Meade, D.D., S. Nichols, A. Potter, D.D., W. Richmond, J. Rodney, S. H. Turner, D.D., J. R. Walker, B. Wilson, D.D.

J. C. Herbert, A. C. Magruder, E. A. Newton, E. Tuckerman, F. S. Key, J. Marsh, P. H. Nicklin, G. Pomeroy, J. Pintard, Esquires, C. Morris, M.D.

### MEMBERS FOR THREE YEARS,

The Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D.D., H. Crosswell, D.D., M. Eastburn, D.D., C. Dunn, S. H. Tyng, D.D., S. A. M'Coskry, J. Johns, D.D., L. Polk, J. S. Stone, F. L. Hawks, D.D., W. L. Johnson, G. Y. Morehouse, J. W. James, W. E. Wyatt, D.D., E. C. Maguire.

S. H. Huntington, P. G. Stuyvesant, J. Lovell, J. S. Smith, C. P. Mallett, S. Greenleaf, S. Ward, J. B. Wallace, T. Wagner, J. Gray, S. T. Northam, Esquires; Hon. J. B. Eccleston, M. Willett, M.D., J. E. Cooke, M.D.

Rev. P. Van Pelt, *Secretary of the Board*.

## MISSIONARY COMMITTEES.

### DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rt. Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk, D.D., *Chairman*; Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., Henry Anthon, D.D., Hugh Smith, Lot Jones, Brittan L. Woolley, Anson Blake, Murray Hoffman, Robert Dyson, Esquires.

James Swords, Esq., *Treasurer*.

Rev. Benjamin Dorr, *Secretary and General Agent*.

### FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rt. Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D.D., *Chairman*; Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D., William Jackson, John M. Forbes, Benjamin C. Cutler, D.D., John P. Stagg, Frederick S. Winston, Lewis Curtis, J. F. Depeyster, Esquires.

Henry Cary, Esq., *Treasurer*.

Rev. James Milnor, D.D., *Secretary and General Agent*.

MISSIONARIES AND MISSIONARY TEACHERS,  
IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF  
THE BOARD OF MISSIONS;  
PRESENTING ALSO THE VARIOUS MISSIONARY STATIONS.

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DOMESTIC STATIONS.

MICHIGAN.

MISSION SCHOOL AT GREEN BAY—Rev. Daniel E. Brown, *Superintendent*.  
Mr. J. V. Suydam, Mr. S. B. Sherwood, Mrs. Brown, Miss Sarah Crawford,  
Miss Susan Crawford, Mrs. Pierre, *Assistants*; Mr. C. Pierre, *Farmer*.

ONEIDA INDIANS AT DUCK CREEK—Rev. Solomon Davis.

TECUMSEH—Rev. W. N. Lyster.

ANN ARBOR, &c—Rev. John P. Bausman.

TROY, ROMEO, &c—Rev. Algernon S. Hollister.

MONROE—Rev. John O'Brien.

MILWALKY and ROOT RIVER—Vacant.

NILES—Rev. James Selkirk.

The Rev. Henry Gregory, is the Missionary to the Menominee Indians, on  
Lake Winnebago, and receives his support from the U. States Government.

OHIO.

BOSTON, and parts adjacent—Rev. Abraham Bronson.

CIRCLEVILLE—Rev. R. V. Rogers.

ROME, UNIONVILLE, and PAINSVILLE—Rev. John Hall.

LANCASTER AND SOMERSET—Vacant.

SPRINGFIELD and URBANA—Vacant.

KENTUCKY.

HENDERSON—Rev. Daniel H. Deacon.

RUSSELVILLE—Rev. William McCallen.

PARIS—Rev. Amos Cleaver.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS, JACKSON, ATHENS, RANDOLPH—Vacant.

SOMERVILLE and LA GRANGE—Rev. S. G. Litton.

BOLIVAR—Rev. Dr. Stephens.

CLARKSVILLE—Rev. Dr. Muller.

ILLINOIS.

JACKSONVILLE—Rev. John Batchelder.

CHICAGO—Rev. Isaac Hallam.

GALENA—Rev. Henry Tullidge.

JULIET, RUSHVILLE, and LOWER ALTON—Vacant.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS—Rev. Melancthon Hoyt.

MADISON, NEW ALBANY, LAWRENCEBURG, and EVANSVILLE—Vacant.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY—Rev. William Johnson.

HUNTSVILLE—Rev. J. M. Robertson.

GREENSBOROUGH—Rev. John Avery, D. D.

DEMOPOLIS—Vacant.



## FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE—Rev. David Brown.  
 PENSACOLA—Rev. Ashbel Steele.  
 KEY WEST—Rev. Francis A. Foxcroft.

## FOREIGN STATIONS.

## GREECE.

SYRA—Rev. J. J. Robertson, D. D. *Missionary, and Superintendent of the Press Department.* Mrs. Robertson, *Teacher of the Mission School.*  
 ATHENS—Rev. J. H. Hill, *Missionary, and Superintendent of the Mission Schools.* Mrs. Frances W. Hill, *Superintendent of the Female Mission Schools.* Rev. Hilliard Bryant, *Missionary, and Assistant to Mr. Hill in the Mission Schools.* Miss Elizabeth Mulligan, *Frederica Mulligan, Mary B. Baldwin, Assistant Teachers in Female Mission Schools.*

## CHINA.

Rev. F. R. Hanson, Rev. Henry Lockwood.

## AFRICA.

James M. Thompson, a coloured man, candidate for orders, *Superintendent and Teacher of a Mission School, about to be established in Liberia.* Mrs. Thompson, *Superintendent and Teacher of the Female Department.*

## TEXAS.

Vacant.

## PERSIA.

Rev. Horatio Southgate, Jr.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is designed to insert in each number the acknowledgments by the two Treasurers of the receipts of the month, in detail. Circumstances have rendered it impracticable to do so in the present number. In the next, we shall commence the acknowledgments at the point where the Missionary Record dropped them, and go on, in regular series.

## MISSIONARIES WANTED.

The following important Missionary stations are yet unsupplied:—New Albany, Lawrenceburg, and Evansville, in Indiana—Rushville and Lower Alton, in Illinois—Knoxville, Athens, Jackson, Memphis, and Randolph, in Tennessee—Demopolis, in Alabama—Milwalky, and Root river, in the Ouisconsin territory, on Lake Michigan. Applications, accompanied with the testimonials required by the 11th Article of the Constitution, may be made to

BENJAMIN DORR,  
*Secretary and General Agent for Domestic Mission*

\* \* \* A communication on "the Mission to the Mohammedans" will find insertion in our next.